

# BARRACUDA MODEL ON HANDLING DEMONSTRATIONS

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## BARRACUDA MODEL ON HANDLING DEMONSTRATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

Almost every demonstration that has an anarchic nuance will inevitably result in material loss and even loss of human life or death. The impact can occur on the protesters themselves, the security apparatus. This study aims to examine and describe the actions of anarchist demonstrations, the determinants of coping with demonstrations, as well as a prototype of a strategic management model for coping with demonstrations in Makassar City. The research method is descriptive qualitative with a case study approach to the South Sulawesi Police Mobile Brigade unit. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation study. Data analysis was carried out following an interactive model which included the stages of data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion/verification. The results showed that the demonstration's description of anarchist demonstrations occurred due to a shallow understanding of the issue of prosecution which was expressed in the form of collective actions of the protesters. This reality is based on determinants which include leadership in overcoming demonstrations according to rules and orders with the principles of discipline, hierarchy and loyalty. Therefore, novelty of this research result is a prototype of a strategic management model for handling demonstrations with the name "Barracuda" which is an acronym for Brain, Arrival, Action, Understanding, and Democratic Governance. This model can be applied as an alternative solution in countering demonstrations. The problem-solving model that has changed from state-oriented to democratic governance involves the consistent collaboration of actors.

**Keywords:** Strategic management, Security apparatus, Anarchist demonstrations, handling demonstrations, Strategic Barracuda.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Almost every demonstration that has an anarchic nuance will inevitably result in material loss and even loss of human life or death. The impact can happen to the protesters themselves, the security forces, and even to other citizens who were not involved in the anarchist demonstration (Juliawan, 2011; Mueller, 2012; Su, 2015). In anticipating phenomena and cases of "rallies" or demonstrations in Makassar and several areas, the South Sulawesi Police Mobile Brigade Unit is required to implement new strategic management that is deemed appropriate to be more responsive and anticipatory to all developments and changes in the form and way of demonstrators taking action (AM et al., 2020; Mana-Ay et al., 2020; Pawar et al., 2020).

Prevention of anarchist demonstrations is carried out using preventive and repressive measures (Bjorgo & Bjorgo, 2013; Borum & Tilby, 2005). The obstacles faced by the National Police in overcoming anarchist demonstrations were due to the limited number of Indonesian National Police or *Polri* personnel not proportional to the number of protesters. This condition shows that the number of police personnel in handling demonstrations has strategic strength, but must be supported with complete facilities (Juanda, Asrullah, & Dewi Pratiwi, 2020; Kevin, 2015).

The efforts that have been made in handling demonstrations in the jurisdiction of the East Lampung Police, namely; Pre-emptive efforts provide appeals to protesters about proper demonstration procedures and inform

relevant agencies which are the target points for demonstrations and/or demonstrations (Aditya, 2017; Akib et al., 2019; Daraba et al., 2021; Yudasena et al., 2021). Countermeasures by taking firm action against the perpetrators of the destruction or by identifying the perpetrators who moved the masses at the time of the demonstration, as mass mobilizers and provocation to commit acts of destruction during demonstrations (Mahendra, 2016).

Demonstrations carried out especially by students often lead to violence (Amutabi, 2002). The patterns and trends of violence that arise are relatively the same. Clashes with security forces are often the main choice for students because according to him they have strong reasons. The security apparatus was considered not to be pro-students because their actions were continuously monitored and prevented. This shows that violence is a social phenomenon that continues to occur repeatedly and deliberately. The human decision to commit violence is driven by a gap between value expectations and value capabilities (Wawointana et al., 2016). This study aims to examine, analyze and describe the planning, implementation and monitoring of demonstrations, determinant factors that can support strategic management of demonstration countermeasures and prototypes of strategic management models for handling demonstrations.

## II. METHOD

The research location is in the Police Mobile Brigade or *Brimob Polda* of South Sulawesi Province unit. This type of qualitative research uses a phenomenological approach (Alase, 2017; Giorgi, 1994) that is based on the objective of obtaining a complete and realistic description of strategic management for countermeasures against demonstrations. Primary data sources were obtained from the results of interviews with selected informants and the results of direct observations conducted at the *Brimob Polda* South Sulawesi Province. These key informants were the commander of the South Sulawesi Regional Police Mobile Brigade unit and the supporting informants consisted of the battalion commander, members of the mobile brigade, students, Non-Government Organization (NGOs) and community leaders. The research focus is the strategic management of countermeasures against demonstrations carried out by the Police Mobile Brigade Unit based on rules, plans, implementation and supervision. Data collection techniques through interviews, observation and documentation. The data analysis technique used consists of stages, namely data condensation, data presentation, and concluding/verification (Miles et al., 2014).

## III. RESULTS

The results of the research show that the planning, implementation and monitoring of demonstration actions by the South Sulawesi Regional Police Mobile Brigade Unit have been carried out according to their duties and functions. This is proven by carrying out various strategic management, especially in overcoming acts of domination in the jurisdiction of South Sulawesi Province. The higher the psychological motives, external support, and situational conditions for demonstrations, the higher the tendency to carry out anarchist demonstrations. The repressive actions of the apparatus became a trigger that led to a counter-productive success in overcoming demonstrations in Makassar. According to Aditya (2017) that the handling of demonstrations goes through three stages, namely the preparation stage, the implementation stage and the consolidation stage. Internal factors, namely lack of coordination between units, then external factors, namely people who still think traditionally about development (Januarzah, 2017).

In handling demonstrations in the field, every police officer is allowed to act according to his judgment but must be based on the sake of security, order and the public interest (Aryani, 2011). The phenomenon of anarchic action in demonstrations often occurs in demonstrations that occur, so it must be understood that anarchic actions in demonstrations are closely related to acts of violence that have long grown in society. Actions of mass violence lately seem to be used as a tool or means to exert pressure on the aspirations voiced by all elements of society, who are angry at the old structure to get involved/participate in changing various public policies that have so far been felt to be full of injustice (Fragusty, 2019).

According to experts and researchers (Aryani, 2011; Januarzah, 2017; Juanda et al., 2020; Kevin, 2015; Sapari & Kurniati, 2008, 2011; Yudasena et al., 2021), the police took aggressive actions against demonstrators in response to previous demonstrators' aggressive actions, such as swearing, throwing or hitting. Subjects tended to act aggressively towards demonstrators when tasked with securing demonstrations; the subject commits acts of aggression against demonstrators such as acts of verbal aggression by the subject as a reaction to acts of verbal aggression committed by demonstrators, such as insults and insults against the subject and his group, and acts of

physical aggression by the subject such as beating and kicking demonstrators as a reaction for previous demonstrators' actions by pelting or hitting subjects.

***Determinant factors that can support strategic management of countermeasures against demonstrations***

The results show that the determinant factors include leadership factors that determine to cope with demonstrations based on rules and orders with the principles of discipline, hierarchy and loyalty. The cultural factor of *siri na pacce* (self-esteem and honour) which is a reflection of the noble values of the Bugis-Makassar community which is shown by persistence in defending opinion, propriety and fighting for truth and honesty can be manifested in solving problems in overcoming demonstrations. The role of information technology factors determines the management of information quickly and correctly and can shape public perceptions regarding the issue of demonstrations received by demonstration participants. The apparatus resource factor in overcoming demonstrations is determined by the professional ability of the apparatus to maintain security and order, comfort and safety of the community. Pre-emptive, preventive and repressive capabilities in overcoming actions must be based on rules and justice and humanity in the South Sulawesi Provincial Police Mobile Brigade Unit.

Indonesian National Police must be able to create a conducive situation. The inhibiting factor for the implementation of security is worrying because it will not be in the event of a big riot (Romadhon, 2020). Changes in the organizational environment are increasingly complex and competitive, requiring every organization and company to be more responsive to be able to survive and continue to grow. According to Sanit (2015), the phenomenon of leadership style in Indonesia is an interesting and influential problem in political and state life. The role of leadership is very strategic and important in an organization as one of the determinants of success in achieving the mission, vision and goals of an organization (Solihin, 2016).

The role of Brimob units in handling demonstrations in conflict resolution from mediation to completion is a win-win solution. Constraints are overcome by increasing the strength of members, adding PHH and romantic facilities, and increasing the cost of accommodation; efficiency of handling demonstrations by increasing coordination and administrative integration between regional units, Brimob Units, and Regional Police (Rohmiyati, 2016).

Based on the results of the research and descriptive analysis carried out above, it can be understood that there are keywords that underlie the need to construct a prototype descriptive model regarding action strategies in handling demonstrations or demonstrations that have occurred so far. A descriptive model is understood as an abstraction of reality that describes and explains reality as it is as a basis for decision making. In other words, the model is an abstraction based on the reality of observation (Maarif, 2003). Therefore, a prototype descriptive model of the findings of this study is constructed based on knowledge in the minds of the actors about the focus and locus of the demonstration to be anticipated due to arrive on time as a form of action based on understanding in realizing the system and democratic governance procedures.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

The prototype of a strategic management model for countering demonstrations with the acronym "Barracuda", namely Brain, Arrival, Action, Understanding, and Democratic Governance (Iskandar, 2021). This model can provide alternative solutions to tackle demonstrations. The problem-solving model from state oriented to democratic governance involves the consistent collaboration of actors (Ahmad et al., 2015; Daraba et al., 2018; HUSAIN et al., n.d.; Smith & Akib, 2015).

**Brain.** Every expression of opinion must be preceded by a set of knowledge about the content of its demands and experiences for each person or group before taking action demonstrations. Therefore, every idea delivery or brainstorming in the implementation of a demonstration must be complete and systematic. According to Minter & Reid (2007), that brainstorming is a method for generating creative problem solving by encouraging group members to throw ideas while holding back criticism or judgment. Brainstorming, in its many forms, has become the standard tool for ideation or new idea development.

**Arrival.** Arrival means arrival on time. Concerning the countermeasures of demonstrations, that the arrival meant that before carrying out the demonstration, conveying an opinion, the arrival process needed to be well prepared. Likewise, every demonstrator understands the situation and conditions before arriving at the destination of the action.

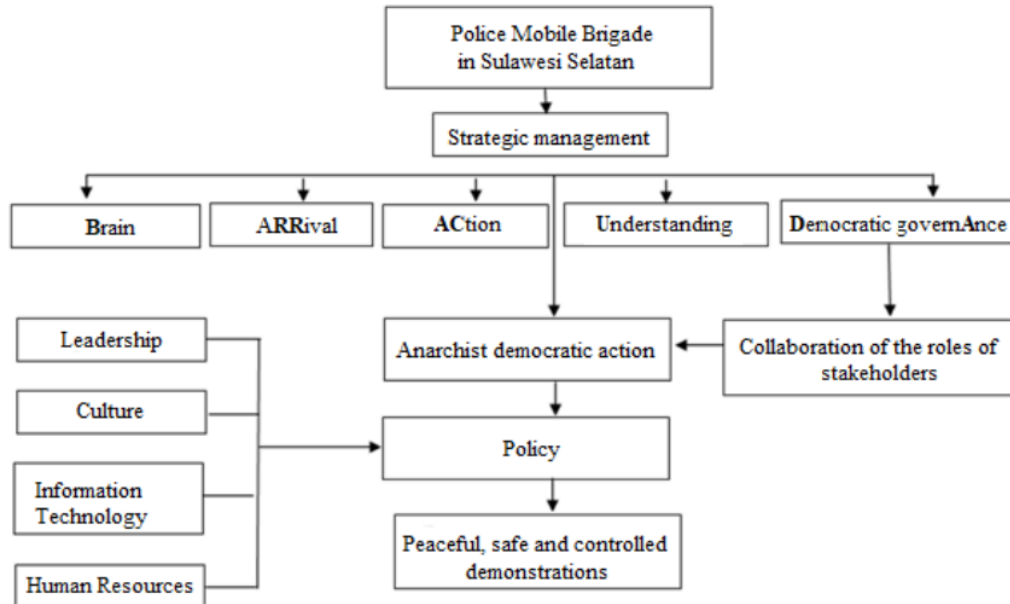


The system for handling action demands should be carried out accountably through official answers by continuing the discussion to conclude. Statements of acceptance or rejection require acceptable reasons. According to the informant's view that openness in the current democratic era lies in public trust, if public trust is higher, the opportunity to protest against a policy will also be smaller.

*Action.* The term Action not only describes physical actions performed by humans, animals, or something, but also describes mental actions such as thinking, imagining, and others. Action at demonstrations is legal for various elements of society, including students and farmer organizations. The demonstration is a form of productive expression from a group of people that contains demands for conditions, reality, an overflow of awareness and is even a form of national critical education, so it needs action in healthy demonstrations without anarchists.

*Understanding.* The concept of understanding understands the rules and interests of others can be fulfilled through respect for one's rights. Healthy demonstrations without anarchists, apart from improving the public service system, need awareness and control from the demonstrators as well as mutual understanding from the police for mass action/demonstrations which are ideal so that no party feels aggrieved and even becomes a victim of riots to determine the implementation of security development public and private community with the core of the Indonesian National Police as a professional law enforcer of the State, as stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Pandelaki, 2018). This law is deemed necessary to provide a strong and firm legal basis in the structure of the duties and powers of the Indonesian National Police. Meanwhile, expressing opinions in public is one of the human rights guaranteed in article 28 of the 1945 Constitution that: "freedom of association and assembly, expressing thoughts orally and in writing and so on shall be stipulated by law."

*Democratic governance.* Every implementation of demonstrations must prioritize collaboration between actors as a basis for social policy that rests on resource exchange, interdependence, trust, negotiation and reciprocity. In a democratic system, everyone, organizations and groups have the same opportunity to convey their demands. This is different from countries that are not democratic, where the opportunity to convey demands is very limited to certain groups. Political parties, with one of their functions as agents in political communication, play an important role in conveying these demands.



Based on the findings of the research and discussion above, an image visualization was created in the form of a prototype model with the abbreviation name "BARRACUDA". In the local language (Makassar) the word Barracuda means "horse stable". Thus, it can also be interpreted that strong and cohesive protesters can be overcome or anticipated by "treating like a horse being led to its stable so as not to rampage, destroy or act

anarchically. At the practical level, this is the meaning of the acronym Barracuda, which is for Countermeasures for Anarchist Demonstrations (Iskandar, 2021). This model is a strategic management approach in handling or anticipating demonstrations.

## V. CONCLUSION

The results of the research analysis gave birth to novelty in the form of a strategic management prototype model for handling demonstrations with the acronym "Barracuda", namely Brain, Arrival, Action, Understanding, and Democratic Governance. In addition to being replicated at other loci, this model can also provide alternative solutions to tackle demonstrations that lead to anarchism. The strength of this problem-solving model is based on changing perspectives from state-oriented to democratic governance by involving the consistent and sustainable collaboration of actors.

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